

# Wichita Daily Eagle

M. N. MURDOCK, Editor.

There will be a meeting of the Republican State Committee at the Copeland hotel, Topeka, Kansas, May 27, 1890, at 10 o'clock a. m. for the purpose of filling vacancies in said committee, naming time and place for holding Republican State Convention, taking basis of representation, for insurance and transacting other business as may properly come before it.

HENRY BOOTH, Chairman.  
RHOE S. HITCHCOCK, Secretary.

It will only be a little time now until the corn crop stories will begin to strike the tinny ears.—Ex

Not if present prospects hold out; his fate promises to be that of Othello's.

The Wichita Eagle is now an ardent advocate of free trade and resubmission. The Republicanism about the Eagle's office is its tradition.—Topeka Journal.

A solid, well-constructed and reliable tradition is not to be sneezed at.

The day that the Butler county Alliance held its meeting in El Dorado, last week, a wolf was killed in the suburbs of that city. This is taken by some as positive proof that the Alliance is after scamps in dead earnest.

Wichita thinks that it will not be many years before Topeka will be remembered as the place where all the secret society men used to congregate for the purpose of breaking original packages.—Lawrence Journal.

As far as regard for the common proprieties and civilities to guests is concerned, applying these considerations to the treatment of the representative citizens of Wichita received in that city on two recent notable occasions, the breaking of an original package would, indeed, have been a noteworthy incident.

During the past week there have been local rains throughout the state and so generally distributed as to amount to almost a general season. While there had not been anything like a drought in any part of the state, yet the rains have been timely and of great benefit to all growing vegetation. The prospects for abundant crops continue as favorable as could be desired at the present time. Unless overtaken by some adverse conditions later, crops of all kinds will yield full and satisfactory harvests.

Governor Humphrey in insisting that he didn't accede to an application of the Alliance for his personal presence seems to forget that the cases were in no sense parallel. With the Alliance he had had no understanding, while on the other hand he had made a positive previous agreement to hear the resubmission clubs; besides the convention of the 23rd was composed entirely of members of his own party, and that was the sole and only object of the presence of the two hundred and more Republicans at Topeka on that occasion.

"Is anything being done to acquaint our members of congress with the strength of the temperance sentiment in Kansas?" inquires the Newton Republican. The term "temperance" as used by our e. e. is misleading. The real temperance (and temperate) sentiment of the state is that inculcated by the resubmissionists, and they are unquestionably largely in the majority, a fact that the congressional delegation will do well to bear in mind. For further evidence as to the "temperance" sentiment, as it dominates and prevails at the state capital the delegation is referred to the incidents and proceedings of the Friday meeting there. And they will do well to keep a close watch on the evolutions, the sequels to that "conference."

The business failures in the United States during the past week number 191, compared with 207 in the corresponding week of last year, according to R. G. Dunn & Co. The improvement is probably the effect of the encouraging prospect for some favorable legislation on the currency question. The demand for a large increase in the volume of the circulating medium is well known, and the preponderance of sentiment is in favor of free coinage of silver, and although the administration is understood to be unfriendly to the last named proposition it will hardly have the temerity to interpose its prerogative and put an estoppel to legislation that will increase the currency to sufficient extent to meet the business demands of the country. With fair facilities for doing business the west, and Kansas in particular, will continue to prosper and develop in spite of compromising legislation upon the tariff question.

That is certainly a strange hallucination that has possessed many of the Cherokee, Comanche and Arapahoe Indians in the territory, under which they have for several days been holding a sort of preparatory exercise of a religious nature, in anticipation of the early coming of their greatest of medicine men from their northern brethren in the Black Hills country, and who they expect will restore the country to the Indians in its original state, with its forests, its prairies, its buffalo and other wild game. They also expect the white man to be driven out and the Indians restored to full possession. This idea seems to be a new one with the Indians, and how, where or from whom they got the idea no one appears to know, but they evidently believe that a messiah will truly come. Of course it is merely a superstition, and the simple children of the plains are to be pitied for the credulity that cannot but bring them disappointment.

## THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.

Yesterday was the birthday of Victoria, queen of England and empress of India. It was also the fifty-first anniversary of her accession of the English throne. It may also be said to be the fifty-first anniversary of the change of the age of majority for women from 21 to 18 years, that being Victoria's age when she ascended the throne, the change in the English law having been made to accommodate that particular event, the original law prohibiting a minor from wearing the crown. So that yesterday occurred the queen's 21st birthday. It may not be generally known but it is a fact, odd as it may seem, that in England little attention is given to a public way to any feature of the dual event, the day often passing without the slightest demonstration, outside the royal household. In Canada, however, it is observed as a national holiday and is usually made a great festive day, the chief event of the year.

## "HELLIONS" AND "RATS"

"Why man, he doth beside the narrow world like a Colossus, and we petty men walk under his huge legs and peep about to find ourselves dishonorable graves."

"Rats" and "hellions" are among the more expressive epithets in which with "blood in his eyes" the Topeka Capital welcomed a convention of representative men of the state of Kansas to inhospitable hours and infancy. Among the "hellions" and "rats" were one hundred men of Wichita, many of whom will be found in their places in our churches this morning, the rest in the bosoms of their families, but all probably thanking heaven that they escaped with their lives if not with their reputations. However much Topeka may have been ashamed of the presence of these men, they are nevertheless a part and portion of Wichita and citizens of Kansas. If their presence threatened contamination to the capital building or was an insufferable stench in the nostrils of his excellency, Lyman U. Humphrey, they nevertheless contributed very largely to the building of the one, and they had to a man, voted for the election of him whose exalted position rendered it possible for him to show them less consideration than would have been shown a delegation of anarchists or a committee of convicts from the state's penitentiary. The men who went from Wichita represented much of this city's wealth and enterprise, much of its morality and good citizenship, and no more orderly or quiet body of men, taking the convention as a whole, ever assembled in Topeka. No more honorable, sober, high minded, conscientious men ever more modestly or more humbly begged a hearing from the executive head of any government. They went there as Republicans, and only as Republicans, in the attitude of humble petitioners who only desired to make their request formally a matter of record. They did not go there to criticize the governor nor to abuse those who believe that prohibition prohibits, but simply went asking the small privilege of a hearing, begging that the people be permitted an opportunity to peacefully again record their later convictions, touching a specified policy, at the ballot box, the place of last resort and appeal for law-abiding citizens. Nobody was drunk, nobody noisy, nobody boisterous; only were all calmly earnest and respectful. While a few individuals may have felt indignant over the denouncement the majority felt humiliation for themselves and shame for the head of their party who evidently had listened to the advice of the men who could descend to stigmatize their fellow citizens as "hellions" and "rats," rather than follow the impulses of his own heart and brain.

As for the writer these lines, individually, he envied the comparatively happy lot of the victim of excitement by administrative process in the far off Siberian frontier of benighted Russia. As we looked away to the green rolling hills beyond the Kaw and remembered that within sight of where we then sat that we had helped old Ossawatimie Brown across the river with his ox wagon and last cargo of blackmen who under his guidance were fleeing for freedom, that our first vote was cast within a hundred feet of where the words "hellions" and "rats" were written and that that vote was against the Leecompton constitution, since which time we have never bolted or scratched a Republican ticket, we felt like exclaiming with troubled Jeremiah, "oh, that my head were waters and mine eyes a fountain of tears" deep enough to drown myself or—somebody else.

## THE FACTS IN THE CASE.

Some time since the chairman of the resubmission district committees notified Governor Humphrey that they had numerous petitions to lay before him, and further, that they desired in such connection to formally set forth the reasons that had convinced them why it would be to the best interests of the state and of the Republican party of Kansas to convene the legislature in extra session that the people might be afforded an opportunity to determine by ballot whether the prohibition amendment should be retained in the constitution or not, asking him to name a day on which the Resubmissionists could have a hearing. The 23rd of May was agreed upon as the date, whereupon two or three hundred citizens from different portions of the state required to the capital. A committee was thereupon directed to lay upon his Excellency and to announce to him the convention's desire and his own convenience as to the hour at which he would listen to their prayer. The hour was fixed, and the committee reported their understanding of the facts back. The hour having arrived and the convention having assembled the committee was instructed to again repair to the executive office and to conduct the governor with becoming dignity and decorum to the house of representatives in the same building, in accordance with the former understanding and report of the committee; the band to be stationed to play "Hail to the Chief" at a given signal, the convention to receive his excellency standing, etc., etc., the governor to take an honored seat and to withdraw upon the finishing of the reading of the memorial. The committee repaired to the governor's room the second time but the subsequent proceedings were not in accordance with the program; yet were none the less interesting. The committee having announced their readiness, to their surprise they found the governor anything but ready. The upshot being that the governor did not meet the gentlemen composing the convention, which gentlemen could not see the sense in sending a memorial in writing from the third floor down to the second floor which could just as well have been sent by mail from the executive committee's headquarters without the expense and trouble of hundreds of miles of travel that they might participate in the honor of a formal, dignified and oral statement.

## As to what really did occur and as to what was really said during the interview

in the governor's chamber there is a disagreement, the governor claiming that the committee misunderstood or misapprehended, and they claiming upon the other hand that they did not, about whether there was a misunderstanding or not, it was as little as the governor could do to at least formally hear so large and respectable number of members of his own party and citizens of the state, who had come so far and sacrificed so much time for an opportunity to make an open and honest appeal, and for the submission of their convictions for his consideration. This, in brief and in general terms, is the entire unfortunate matter stated, we trust, without prejudice or an unworthy feeling. As for the public estimate and conclusion of the matter, as for the conjectures of ulterior motives and side influences and pressures, the future will sift and determine.

## TWO CONSPICUOUS EXAMPLES

If the position taken by our Wichita friends, that the open saloon is the engine which is to start the wheels of the factories and furnish employment to the idle mechanics and laborers, why is it that their own city and Leavenworth, the two cities of the state alone which have been reveling in the unrestricted sale of liquors, should be suffering more from general depression than is being experienced by any of the other cities of the state.—Arkansas City Traveler.

As far as Wichita is concerned she has heard and seen stated the substance of the slander above quoted until disgust has turned to pity for the depravity of those who repeat it. The Traveler, et al., know, if they know anything, that Wichita has never made any such claim of the open saloon as is alleged in the paragraph quoted. The Traveler also knows, or ought to know, that there has never at any time been any greater disregard for the prohibitory law in the two cities named than in any and every other city in the state, the Traveler's own city especially not excepted. There has been, this difference, however: the cities named long since recognized that the law was a failure for the purpose for which it was designed, and had the courage and manliness to acknowledge it, and have not acted the lie by making the hypocritical attempt to deceive the public as to the prohibitory laws.

If, however, the cities of Wichita and Leavenworth "have been reveling in the unrestricted sale of liquors," and if it were true that this has had anything to do with bringing about existing industrial and commercial conditions, no stronger argument could be used in favor of inaugurating the same policy in all the cities and towns of the state, for the cities named, instead of suffering from general depression, are today and have been right along enjoying greater activity in every department of business and a greater degree of prosperity than any other two cities of the state, no difference what their claims or their pretended attitude in regard to the liquor question. A casual observation of the streets and business houses and industrial establishments of the two cities prove this, and not only this, but the statistics of the business of the cities of the state, commercial and industrial (except perhaps Kansas City, the bulk of which legitimately belongs to the Missouri legislation—we regret to know—of that aggregation) bear out the statement.

We repeat, therefore, that if the real condition of affairs as to general business and other evidences of thrift and prosperity in Wichita and Leavenworth are in any way contingent upon the liquor traffic—granting the assertions in regard thereto to be true—it behooves every other city and town in Kansas to throw off the cloak of hypocrisy and follow the lead of the two most enterprising and prosperous cities in the state.

## LOYALLY REPUBLICAN.

The address of President Allen and the memorial of the Resubmission convention took up so much space that the Eagle did not attempt to give the proceedings in detail. Some splendid Republican speeches were made by Payne, Callahan, Bentley and others and Mayor Clement in the most moving, earnest and eloquent speech of the convention, and which was the talk of the streets, not only stood up for the party and for a fight within the party, but paid one of the finest tributes to Wichita and to her people that was ever uttered by any man. Every sentence was soundly and loudly applauded. There was no intimation of a third party movement heard, but upon the other hand several speakers took pains to emphasize the fact that the Republican party was being asked to re-submit the question of prohibition to a vote of the people, and not the Democratic party or any fusion.

While the appointment of a central committee was being considered Mr. Douglas moved the appointment of a special committee to report at once a resolution defining clearly the object of the proposed organization. He said he was no less a Republican because of what had just happened than he was two hours before, and he made an earnest appeal for keeping the proposed organization within the Republican party and of having this fact stated at once and so clearly that no man or newspaper in the state dare misrepresent the fact. He was as earnestly for resubmission as any man on the floor, and there were tens of thousands of Republicans who entertained the same convictions but who would not go into any third party organization or Democratic annex. In some of the counties the friends of resubmission were in a majority in the Republican organization; in others the enemies of resubmission controlled the organization. But in such counties the contest would be made within the Republican party and under the old flag. There was no other place for a Republican to fight.

Mr. Douglas, as chairman of the committee referred to, reported the following resolution which was unanimously adopted and which will set at rest any misrepresentation:

Resolved, That for the purpose of furthering the interest of the Republican party and for obtaining the resubmission of the prohibitory amendment through the instrumentality of the Republican party and to keep the Republican party of Kansas in harmony with the National Republican party, a central committee be appointed consisting of two members from each congressional district and one at large, to carry out the purposes aforesaid throughout the state.

## REST, SOLDIERS, REST.

(Respectfully Dedicated to Garfield Post G. A. R. Wichita, Kan.)

Rest, soldier, rest! No more on battle field will thou with steel and sword contend. No more thy daily decked and valiant steel With nostrils flaming wait the onslaught lost. Nor when the ranks are falling, wilt thou ride With maddening rash to stem the faltering tide: No more the battle's shrill and piercing note Across thy morning dreams or home shall float. To rouse thee with the horrors of red war, Its ghastly visions flaming from afar.

Sleep, comrade, sleep! A nation's love is thine. And so with flowers thy sepulchre we crown, But suns shall set and silver moons shall rise, And still triumphant though the stormy skies, While thou shalt slumber deep in silence here, Where evening's gentle dew and falling tear Keep green thy grave. And aires shall tell to son Around the hearthstone when the day is done The tale of valorous deeds performed by thee, Whose blood keeps green the tree of liberty.

Rest, soldier, rest! Thy work on earth is done, But long as rivers to the ocean run, Long as the stars their garb of green shall wear, Or flowers spring up with which to deck thy grave, Shall we, with grateful hearts for service done, Shall we, on this day, and for a people's weal, A nation saved, give thanks and comrades dear As oft we come the springtime of the year Shall we with love low for in reverence sleep, Where willow's green watch over thy peaceful sleep.

Sleep, comrade, sleep! And peace be unto thee. Look as the stars thy flag float over the free, Thy name shall set and silver moons shall rise, And be the cry with which to conquer wrong.

Rest, soldier, rest! Sleep, comrade, sleep!

ARTHUR HODGSON.

THE WILSONS, May 24, 1890.

## 'UNION' COLLEGE EXAMINATION.

Under the auspices of the University Extension and Home Culture Society of Chicago, following a plan suggested by President Eliot of Harvard University, a "union" examination for admission to a number of colleges will be held June 14th beginning at 9 o'clock a. m. at the Northwestern Business College, this city, under the direction of Prof. E. H. Frick chief examiner. A prize of fifty dollars is offered for the best entrance examination paper. Provision will be made at the same time for examinations for first and second honors in ancient and modern languages, mathematics, the sciences, history, medicine, music, theology, etc., on the plan of the famous University of London.

The names of successful candidates and those entitled to certificates of honor will be published in the reports of the society. Candidates can receive full information by addressing the treasurer of the society, F. W. Harkins, 147 Throop St., Chicago, Ill.

## THE EAGLE AND PROTECTION.

Colonel Marsh Murdock rejected the McKinley bill just as the eagle of the house by a practically unanimous vote agreed to accept it. This is a little unfortunate for Colonel Murdock.—Emporia Republican.

You might more correctly have written unfortunate for the unanimous Republicans. The difference between the Eagle and some, if not many, of its contemporaries lies in this, that this paper does not wait for party tips or political nods from any quarter. The McKinley bill is not for the west. The markets that bill makes are largely east of the Alleghenies; the things it protects with high duties are the very things that the west can not manufacture but must buy. Had the senate and house both passed the bill we should have spoken at that time just as we did. In fact the need of speech would but have been all the more urgent.

Now, Mr. Republican, don't you know that all our interest money goes to the east; that all our insurance money goes to the east; that all we have to sell goes to the east, cost of transportation swallowing the profits of our productions as they go east, and that all we must buy comes from the east, not only burdened with this same cost in transportation but the additional load which high protection imposes.

In other words, the Eagle is a protection organ—protection for the west, protection from the highly protected east.

A state exchange significantly remarks "After the 23d of May comes election day." That's what.

## ST. LOUIS, WICHITA, FRISCO.

The New Deal and What is Thought Known and Said.

A Chicago Tribune special says that George C. Magoun, chairman of the Atchison board of directors, returned to this city from Boston last night and was at his office this morning. To the Herald correspondent he said that the terms under which the control of the St. Louis & San Francisco passed into the hands of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe were not yet ready to be made public, but that on Monday next the full facts would be given out. He characterized the current story that there was to be an extension of the blanket mortgage on Atchison, so as to cover the new property acquired, as highly improbable, in face of the fact that the aforesaid mortgage distinctly provides that there shall be no further issue. A Boston dispatch received in the street this morning says that none of the reports as to detail of the purchase of the San Francisco by the Atchison can be confirmed in that city. The stories, the dispatch adds, emanate entirely from St. Louis & San Francisco sources in New York.

The St. Louis & San Francisco operates about fifteen hundred miles of its own track, and is also the joint owner with the Atchison of the Atlantic & Pacific railway. President Winslow of the St. Louis & San Francisco, confirms the announcement of the deal, and says he will resign his position in about three weeks. The details of the transaction, which involves millions, will probably not be made public until some time next week, but it is rumored that it involves a new issue of Atchison stock to cover the newly acquired property.

The basis for the exchange of stock has not been made public officially, but it is reported to be four of Atchison for three of the St. Louis & San Francisco preferred and two of Atchison for one of the St. Louis & San Francisco common. The deal was arranged by George C. Magoun, chairman of the Atchison board of directors; John J. McCook, of the well known firm of Alexander & Greene, and J. M. Libby, all of whom are members of the Atchison board of directors, acting for that company, and the banking house of J. and W. Seligman representing the controlling interest in the St. Louis & San Francisco.

By this deal the Atchison system secures its own line into St. Louis, with splendid terminal facilities, and offers the shortest route via St. Louis across the continent from New York to San Francisco. The St. Louis & San Francisco runs west from St. Louis to a connection with the Atchison at Wichita, Kan., with branches connecting with the Atchison at other points and extending into the southwest. The purchase also removes a source of a considerable amount of friction in the competition of the Atchison & Pacific, as heretofore both the Atchison and St. Louis & San Francisco were competitors for transcontinental business.

## OKLAHOMA ORIGINAL PACKAGES.

Since the second day of the present month transgressors of law and order are answerable for their actions to the courts provided for by the Oklahoma bill. The courts will be in operation in a few days.

The prairies are perfect flower gardens, so thickly studded are they with the rich colors of our many wild western blossoms, which for beauty few cultivated blossoms can out rival.—Beaver Advocate.

Oklahoma as a whole did not feel that it was necessary to turn out to greet its first governor—a whole-hearted reception and welcome to greet the present and the future of the social status of the enterprising citizenry.

Candidates for the legislature are beginning to bob up here and there in the territory.

The first official act of the first governor was to go to Oklahoma City to the legislative committee and escort them to Guthrie. He did it beautifully.

The El Reno Herald says: "There are 120 town lots in Reno City and 700 of them are not occupied nor claimed by anybody, so we are informed."

The wheat crop is already assured, and a few more days of such weather as this will place the corn crop beyond the possibility of a failure.—Oklahoma City Times.

A revival is being held at the Christian tabernacle, corner of Harvey and First street, Oklahoma City. Meetings are being held every night, and the Journal says the interest is growing.

Guthrie has taken a pretty big contract on her hands—a fifty thousand dollar capital building before she is eighteen months old. The Capital declares that she will do it, and don't you forget it.

Horace Speed has left the Cherokee commission and will send in his resignation in a few days. A friend of Commissioner Jerome of Wisconsin will be his successor as secretary.—Oklahoma Journal.

The Edmond Sun is of the opinion that it is cheaper for the people to have smaller counties and many offices. In other words the southern system of running local affairs is cheaper than the northern system.

From the dome of the Congregational college at the city of Downs, which is completed, can be seen the city of Guthrie, the city of Kingfisher, Alfred, Edmond and Seward. No point in the territory affords such an enchanting view, says the Guthrie Capital.

Hear the Oklahoma City Times cackle: The officers have been confirmed, the president has signed the township bill, the trustees will soon be appointed, we will soon have titles to town property, the farmers are happy with the crop prospects, everybody is smiling and making money.

Edmond Sun: Joseph Smeltzer, one of our enterprising farmers, made this office a call last Thursday. He informs us that in his township (4-5) 1,300 acres will be planted to cotton. Mr. Smeltzer is an old cotton raiser, and he thinks that is destined to become a great cotton country. He and his sons have out about fifty acres and will plant fully as much more.

Taxes will soon be levied on our people, who have known no such thing since their residence in No. Man's Land. But taxes will gladly be paid in support of the government we have so long been denied. Only personal property can be taxed, as no assessment can be made on claims until the homesteaders secure their patent from the government.—Beaver Advocate.

Guthrie land office items, from the News-Filing.

684 S. E. Bartel v. C. T. 1-2.

CONTEST.

1978, Milton E. Bailey vs. Francis Webb, et al. 18-19-1. Witness, C. W. Carson, allegation abandonment.

1977, R. S. Stewart vs. A. McKelzie, et al. 18-19-1. Witness, J. Bevin, allegation abandonment.

Governor Jerome, says a Guthrie News representative who observed the governor's actions toward the Iowa Indians when holding a pow-wow, is a determined man. He simply means that the commission should be a failure, as all others have been. He listened attentively to what they had to say, but told them in return that, sooner or later, "their hands will have to be opened to white settlement."

For several days nothing has happened to bring the Couch-Adams-Weinich-Dawson-Huggins-Morgan quarter into prominence, and it was felt that something was out of gear for quietness to prevail on that much disputed claim for even a few days showed an abnormal condition of affairs. The peace and quietness was broken again on Wednesday night at about 12 o'clock, and once more the ducks are to pay.—Oklahoma Journal.

The noble red man has never had a national reputation for his conversational powers, and to get him to talk on an empty stomach is something which no man has ever yet been able to accomplish. In keeping with this peculiar character about all the commission so far has been able to get from the Indians is that "Indian stomach empty, white man's stomach full, give us feast of ox, then we talk."—Oklahoma City Times.

Says the Oklahoma Journal: Ardmore is most fortunately situated. It is in the center of a rich agricultural region, and has over 12,000 acres of cotton, were marketed at that point, besides it is a good shipping point for live stock. Three miles from the city coal mines are operated, 500 men being employed. The measure now named is four feet in thickness. Besides this measure there are two others which are not being developed as yet. The city contains 2,500 inhabitants now, and is growing rapidly.

The territorial officers are on deck and on duty and from this time on we should drive ardently and vigorously to make this great state and a great territory, and will not long remain as a territory. Oklahoma almost stepped into statehood from the start. Its settlement, value of its improvement, character and intelligence of its people all show that Oklahoma is ten years in advance of the settlement and growth of all previous territories.—Edmond Sun. All of which is strictly true.

The Oklahoma Chief favors the submission of prohibition to the voters of the territory. It says: "It is nothing more than to submit the question of prohibition in Oklahoma to the people at the polls. There is little danger of the prohibitionists controlling the legislation and the majority of the people will vote for it. The Chief favors anti-prohibitionists for the legislature, but it is broad enough and liberal enough to advocate the election of men who are willing to get a free expression of the public will."

The blanket Indians are a never-failing source of amusement to the small boy and to the older people as well. As they traverse the town from one end of it to the other, perching on the shoulders of both, and all ages in single file, they attract a great deal of attention. One of their idiosyncrasies, says the Oklahoma Journal, is for the whole gang to squint upon the railroad track where they will remain for hours waiting for a train to come along and when it does come they view its approach with open-eyed wonder and scatter just a few seconds before it gets to them—but when they do scatter they get far enough away to avoid all danger.

The Guthrie News expresses this bit of sound doctrine. We can not begin to soon to cast about for desirable men for the first legislative assembly. The work of the first legislature is paramount in importance to almost every other public matter. These gentlemen will lay the ground work for the future state. So therefore it is incumbent on us to select men who are very best men to represent the people with out spot or blemish. We want no tricksters nor ringleaders nor jack-legs nor men who will open their mouths and scatter the degree crooked. In short, we want men of strength and power and whose lives have been beyond the reach of scandal. We can not afford to err on the side of safety. It is to the best interests of Oklahoma that we must look. No man has any claim upon our suffrage and we are under no obligation to elect him, but we are under a great responsibility to Oklahoma.

# LACE CURTAIN SALE

500 Pairs Nottingham Lace Curtains at one-half their value.					
Lot 1	Lot 2	Lot 3	Lot 4	Lot 5	Lot 6
\$1.14	\$1.18	\$1.48	\$1.73	\$1.93	\$2.48
worth	worth	worth	worth	worth	worth
\$1.50	\$1.40	\$1.75	\$2.00	\$2.40	\$3.00

We are showing an immense line of curtains in all the latest novelties. Remember this Sale.

## BLACK LACE DRAPERY NETS.

A special offer for Monday, fancy stripe design at \$1.98, worth 3.00. Choice and elegant real novelty.

Now for cheap French Sateens. Why very best French Sateens reduced to 25 cents a yard. We will close them all out this week.

A new lot of those Ladies' Jersey, Ribbed Vests just received. Only 10 cents; only 10 cents. Bargains at the

# White House of Innes & Ross.

## PHILADELPHIA STORE.

S. W. CORNER DOUGLAS AVE. AND MARKET ST.

Our Special Dress Goods Sale, which we designated last week, has proved an immense success, both to us and to the buyer. We are working off stock on which we were overloaded, and giving the public the benefit of the greatest bargain in Dress Goods ever offered in the city.

We give you the choice of 120 pieces forty-inch dress goods, all new stock, choice shades and colors.

Eight yards forty-inch Dress Goods, with trimmings complete for making the dress for three dollars and seventy-five cents

**\$3.75.**

Our Millinery Parlors are daily crowded with anxious buyers. We are anxious to show goods in this department, as we know that our styles are good, and our prices are much below the prices which is ordinarily charged for Millinery goods.

# A. KATZ.

## CHAPMAN & WALKER

147 N. MAIN STREET.

## OFFER 3 BARGAINS FOR THIS WEEK.

## Dress Goods,

## 45-inch Flouncings,

## Crochet Quilts.

One lot Nuns Veiling, black and colors, at 12½ cents per yard. Value 25 cents.

One lot 45-inch Embroidered Flouncings at 68 cents per yard. Value \$1.00.

One lot Drotchet Quilts, full regular size, at 98 cents each. Value \$1.25.

The Items Prove their Value on Investigation.

## CHAPMAN & WALKER.

BUTTERWORTH AND PLUMB.

To the Editor of the Eagle.

All true Republicans believe in, and should advocate a government of the people, by the people, for the people; and not special favoritism centralizing wealth among a few individuals for corporations, or in any way of the country to the impoverishment of others. For the promotion of these fundamental principles of the Republican party there would be wisdom in nominating for president of the United States, in 1892, Benjamin Butterworth of Ohio, who would be a candidate of the people and not of trusts and monopolies; and for vice president our worthy senator, Preston B. Plumb; and for members of the Fifty-second congress men who will be true to their Republican principles, and not blind followers of leaders committed to self interests, who are Republicans in name only, and the Republican party will continue to control the affairs of the country—otherwise it is doubtful.

A TRUE REPUBLICAN.

## THE FARMER AND MINER.

Our tears mingle and commingle and fall to the cold sodden earth with those of George Washington, Martin Luther, the Mexican granger has been left